THE PULPIT.

Sabbath Day Sermons in the Different Courches.

FAITH IN GOD. THE CRILD OUR BEST PATTERN-SERMON BY

Rev. Mr. Rowell's Discourse on Children.

WALK IN THE SPIRIT.

Discourse Upon God's Protection of His Servants.

Praying and Preaching by the Seasice at Ocean Grove.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES. FAITH IN GOD-SERMON BY THE REV. MR. HEPWORTH.

Fully two thousand people were congregated in the Church of the Disciples yesterday morning. Mr. Hepworth selected his text from Genesis xviii., 1-"After these things the word of the Lord came unto Abraham in a vision, saying, Fear not, Abraham; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward." One need scarcely fear if he is sure that God is on his side. It is the who are without God that are always pressed down to the earth by the sorrows and troubles of life. Those who have God in their hearts have God's strength in their scoulders and can bear can endure can resist anything. To be without taith in God is to be as helpless as an infant. In the passage I have read God promises, in the first place, to be a shield to Abraham, and if you will remember something of the characte of the times in which these words were ultered you will see their force and a gnificance. In the heat of tions, and if the warrior sees the spear quickly enough he can interpose his shield and save himself. But how many times a man sails from a back or side thrust wany times a man tails from a back or side thrust?
When God promises to be a shield He secures you from thrusts in all directions. It is an utter impossibility that you should be wounded when God is your shield. You are sure of the victory. Faith is always victorious. When Napideou told his men that he would be with them he projected his courage into every heart, and yet Napoleou was not always able to keep his promises. He lacked the ability. He miscalculated the force that was against him. But when God makes

"I WILL PIGHT YOUR BATTLES," the darks of the enemy, then you need have no lear con-corning your personal safety. All you need care for is the performance of your duty. You have a faith, a certainty of winning in the end, and that word nerves certainty of winning in the end, and that word nerves the arm and helps you in your work. In the second place, God says to Abraham, "I will be your exceeding great reward." Then God foresaw the victory and gave to Abraham, "I will be your exceeding great reward." Then God foresaw the victory and gave to Abraham the credit of it. It we have faith we shall walk in the lootsteps of Christ. Yet, though we try to do our duly, we shall slip now and then. No man can be percet in this world, in my mind. No matter how much you may claim to be siniess, the very claim of siniessness is a sin. We must sit at Christ's feet. And yet, although we slip and need to say the Lord's Frayer, emphasizing that passage, "Forgive us our debts," yet the promise of God to us is that if we have faith that faith will be imputed to us for righteousness. If we have faith in Christ-operative faith, trying faith—we shall receive an exceeding great reward—no less a reward than the white robes of immortality and a crown of glory when we come to sit down in the other world and sing to Him the songs of recemption. Some of you have said to me, in speaking of this satiject, "Abraham was called but I am bot called; he was a great man, the faither of a great movement; no wonder God called him. God called him because He had a great work for him to do. I have no great work." Brethren, let us leave the word work for every man to do. Let me say that God has a work for every man to do. Let me say that in the dictionary the angels use there is no great or little duty. There is simply duty done or duty not done. Every man in America, from the Fresident in his chair down to the lowest chird that breathes, has something to do for God, and there is not a man or woman in this house to day but what is conscious of the ability to do something for others that God will approve. There is some journey for us to take; there are mercies that we can heart when the relief but he wally, but it is necessary that we should walk erect; it is necessary that we should bear our think I was called a great while ago, but the call did not come from any ambassaders lips. You say you are not elected. Well, that depends upon you largely. If you are hungry and thirsty for righteomess you are one of the elect. Because Gou has put it into your heart. I am just as age that Got has elected me as I am sure I Because God has put it and you have Jam just as sure that God has elected me as I am sure I am hungry after more of God's words. The King at the marriage least sent out after the select ones, and they made excases; and then he sent out after those in the byways and hedges. Brethren, you and I have been there, and when God flood sut will be there, and we shall come in and sit down with the Lamb and with God Himself, and eat our fill and be very merry and very happy, because whereas we were lost we are found, and whereas we were hungry and lying in the "edge we are bidden to the Kin,"s house and led from the King's own hand and from the bounty. I have very little own hand and from the Coristians who go through life with their eyes on the ground. The very mound one is a Christian he should hit his eyes toward heaven. I was once in the country, walking along a dusty road, irred their eyes on the ground. The very mount one is a Christian he should lift his eyes toward heaven. I was once in the country, walking slong a dusty road, tirel and heated, when I looked behind me and saw a friend of mine driving a suge cart that was empty. When it came up to me I said to my friend, "Won't you let me ride?" He drew up his herse and said, "Certainly, get in." I did so, and entered into cheer ful conversation with him. That was rest.—grateful, invigorating rest. In a little while I saw a boy, who, instead of asking for a ride, crept stealthiny up behind and cauch nold of a strap to support him; but all the while he was in misery less he should be deceded. He might as well have been in the wagon, lying in the hay and going to sleep, as to be hiding under the wagon in pain. It seems to me there are two kinds of Christians in this life. Jesus comes along with a wagon, and one comes to Him and says, "May I ride in that wayon?" and the Lord glady accepts him and talks to him in sweetest companionship all the way; and then there comes another man trudging along, and, instead of asking the Lord if he can ride, he creeps up behind and takes hold of some strap and holds on the best he can, and is alraid that if the Lord discovers him he will send him actit. To be sure in gets on, but what a miserable way to do it. I see men going through the world just fits that. I have have not learned the secret of Christiansity yel. The secret of the Holy Ghost is faith, and if a man leves thrist, has faith in the Holy Ghost and puts his heart in God's care, that man need have no more werry or frettiness. For he shall be taken care of the arms the strength of Omnipotence itself. Once more: if God stands in this relation to us then we can leef all along the pathway

tence itself. Once more: if God stands in this relation to us then we can leef all along the pathway of life that there is a Providence in everything. What of life that there is a Providence in everything. What a blessed thing it is to feel that nothing happens to you without God's knowledge, and if it does happen it has its significance. I don't think anything ever happens in this world except by the permission of God. I think that sometimes a man can interfere with God and bring the consequences upon his own mad; but even then God can overrule it for its own good. God can use everything. There is nothing beyond His reach. There is nothing lie cannot utilize and tring upon the development of men's lives. We ought to think of these things, because lie is so uncertain. When God wants as He simply utters our name and then we fly upward, whether we want to or not. It is not only the wants us He simply utters our name and then we fly upward, whether we want to or not. It is not only the invaids, but those in robust health, that are called hence, and the earth shall know them no more. Here Mr. Hepworth alinded pathetically to the Mohank disaster, his remarks upon which will be found in another column. In conclusion to said—"it is comforting to know that God controls everything, and that brings us right back to our sarring point. Let us be gias that we need not walk alone in the pathway of life, but that God will go with us. "Fear not, I will go with you," is His promise. Trust in Him, then, to oay and to-morrow, and we shall get our crown of giery from H.s hands."

OCEAN GROVE.

CENTENNIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSEMBLY. Saturday evening the Centennial Sunday School Assembly was inaugurated at Ocean Grove, and the opening meeting held in the anditorium was largely attended. The meeting was opened by the singing of the bymn, "I Need Thee Every Hour," followed by reading of the Bible and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Pholps, of Philadelphia; after which William F. Sherwin introduced the prominent speakers in some appropriate

duced the prominent speak.

Rev. E. L. Stokes speke mainly of the importance of
Sabbath schools and welcomes the worshipperk.

Rev. Mr. Stout, of New Brunswick, answered the On Sunday morning upward of 1,500 worshippers

assembled in the open air, many being elderly men and women. Dr. Fuller made a sensation in his allusions to the attempted union of Church and State and the emancipation of the negro race.

The mortang sermon was preached by Rev. Richard Fuller, B. D., of Baltimore. The regular session of was held at half-past two P. M. The vesper service (responses) at the beach at seven P. M. In the even-ing Rev. Cyrus C. Foss. D. D. President of Wesleyan University delivered an impressive sermon.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH. THE REV. MR. BOWELL.

The services of the above church were held in the chapel in Twenty-ninth street, near Ninto avenue, yesterday morning. The congregation meet there pendwhich they have in view. The paster delivered his last sermon prior to a few weeks of rest and recreation. The church will remain open during his absence. The text suggesting the title of the sermon is found in the Gospel according to St. Mark, x., 15-"Verny I say unto you whosoever shall not receive the Kingdom of the Lord as a little child he shall not enter therein." The preacher began by saying that the brief and simple text he had selected was best suited to the simple model he would present to them. "Christ," he said, "was in his life pre-eminently the children's friend, and lived as one of them. It was recorded on good authority that truly great and good men were ever lond of children and were loved in return, while such arrogan influents at Voltaire were the very terror of their lives. First among the merits of the child as a model was its teachable boxes, illustrated in its des re for knowledge the moment its little eyes looked out into the work. Second, was its sittle eyes looked out into the work. Second, was its sittle eyes looked out into the work. Second, was its sittle eyes looked out into the work. Second, was its sittle eyes looked out into the work. Second, was its sittle eyes looked out into the work. Second, it appeared to the world what it really was, ignorant of hypocrisy and false pretence. Next came the quality of obedience, to be found in the many little examples turnished its, some of which amounted to heroism. Do we carry, this with us into the church? Do we follow the example of Noan, diagently laboring on and deraken and secon, and outering under he age of 500 years, in simple obedience to God's command? Again, we have in that chid the beautiful pessession of humility. It knows no pride nor selfishness—has no proud ambition. It knows no ince of Carist Humselt, in contrast with its distiples wranging as to which of them should hold the ingless place with time. Here it was that the held up in its arms before them the hittle child and gave us the words of our text. The last quality to which we will refer is that of the percet example of trust and confidence we have presented to us. that hitle child has unshaken lastin in man, no thought of care, up mind of the future, thoroughty reliant upon mankind for its proceinor; trust all to be and the percent while its percent while its leaves and lear hea the Lord as a little child he shall not enter therein."

reliant upon mankind for its projection; trusts all to us, as we should trust all to Jesus, leaving all doubt and care and tear behind us. The intercues to be drawn are that Christ does not contradict human deand care and lear behind us. The interences to be drawn are that Christ does not contradict human depravity as applied to children; that we are not to hefer that manly strength and scholarly attainments are displeasing to God, and that simplicity of character and the are essential to salvation. It cannot be denied that the race of to-day is drifting away from the teaching of the Gospel; that there is a cold, dead, freezing, damning gulf, as write as the sea between the poor and the rich and the high and the low. It is time a crusade was preached against it from end to end of the world. We must not seek salvation by climbing over our fellow man. What we are they are; and weat have we more than tooy that we have not received? The brightest broadcloth which adorns our backs is but second hand, given us from the back of a sheep. With the little child before us let us take a lesson that shall free us from pride, biggetry and all that is evil, remembering God tells us that we must be as such to enter into the kingdom of beaven.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT. WALK IN THE SPIRIT-SERMON BY THE REV.

The congregations of the churches of the Atonement and the incarnation met yesterday in the Church of the Atonement, Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street. After the usual preliminary Episcopal service the pastor, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, preached from St. Paul to the Galatians, v., 16—"Waik in the spirit." In presenting his ideas the preacher said this phrase of the Apostie touches the very centre of a Christian life. It reveals the essential characteristic of Christian religion. That religion is not a system of rules, like religion. That religion is not a system of rules, like the Koran, as it looks higher in its aims, it looks deeper into the sources by which its aims are to be gained. It pierces below the consuct to the sentiments which animate it. No correctness of the body in behavior can compensate for dedicincy in spirit. To mind the same rule, to follow the same thing, is indeed its injunction, but that one rule and one thing is to be baptized with the spirit of Carist, to be overshadowed by that spirit, As its end and aim are to reproduce Christ's life in his members, so its exhortation is to imbibe and partake of the spirit of Christ. Now this is precisely what we are to represent to ourselves, practically, as the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. From the retention of the old Saxon word "Ghost!" in the creed we are apt, I think, mentally to divorce the Spirit from Son and the Father. He stands to us as a third Som thing, which seems more distant and more vague than either the Father or the Son, whereas the reveation in the Scriptures is meant to bring Him near to us; is meant to assure us that the Father and the Son are not distant and arrat from us, but by the Spirit come and abide in us. The insistance in the creed that He proceeded from the Father and the Son is show that in the Spirit of God we possess not something which the Father apd the Son are not, but that which constitutes their very essence. If we die the word spirit, therefore, we get at a more vivid realization of the truth. Now Christ is that Spirit, says the Apostle, and to walk in the Spirit is to walk in the very mind of Christ, include by the same love, upheld by the same lovine strength. As the whole Divine office of the Spirit is to bring Christ to us, so to walk in the spirit is in bring the same love, upheld by the same lovine strength. As the whole Divine office of the Spirit is to bring Christ to us, so to walk in the very mind of Christ, include by the same love, upheld by the same love even to Christ and to abide in the first is to bring Christ to u the Koran, as it looks higher in its aims, it looks deeper added power in the form in which can comes to igs"Walk in the Spirit."—for it indicates a living presence
of that which we are to live by, instead of a past memory. It is an exhor ation to follow a present guide
rather than a distant example. The preacher then
drow the minds of the congregation to the great and
widening and deepening su cess of the Christian religion, and cosed with a fervent supplication to all to
"Walk in the Spirit."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. GOD'S PROTECTION OF HIS SERVANTS-SERMON

BY THE REV. GEORGE NORCROSS. The pulpit of this church was occupied vesterday morning by the Rev. George Norcross, of Carlisle, Pa. The text was taken from II. Kings, it. 16— "And they said unto Him, 'Behold now there be with thy servants fifty strong men; let them go, we pray thee, and seek thy master, lest peradventure the spirit of the Lord hath taken him up, and east him upon some mountain or into some valley;' and he said, 'Ye shall not send,' ' The preacher said :- The taking up to beaven of Elijah was an event so unpreco-dented and powerful that Elisha's story of it was re-garded by his hearers as very doubtful. Signal lonors in the Lord's service are the reward of signal trusts. in the Lord's service are the reward of signal trusts, too had given to the prophet Eddah signal trusts. Per this property is a signal trust of the trust and coerthrow as in the days of this prophet. When the wicked Ahab came to the throne a bitter persecution was undertaken against the prophets of Jehovah. Elijah cried out to the Lord against these crusties. The biblical account of these times is not very full, but it is strongly suggestive. It was a task of peculiar danger and difficulty to which Elijah was called, viz:—to go before the throne of Ahab, and to proclaim before his courtiers three years of lamine and death. It was not meet that such a life as his had been should end in an ordinary manner; and he was taken up in a pillar of fire sent by God. If we would share in honers like Elijah's we must all serve as he did.

share in honors like Eigah's we must all serve as he did.

THE FIERCE THREATS

of Jezebel had driven the prophet into the wilderness, where he spent the remainder of his days. It was not, as many would be inclined to think, a useless and cowardly retreat; out a living sacrifice to God, which was lar more honorable than crowns and thrones and worldly power. After dwelling upon the pre-eminance of Eigah as a prophet, the preacher said: Those who are honored by God will in the end be honored and respected by men. Even for the clery of this world, who would accept the incone of Egypt for the glory of Moses in his leadership of the people of israel. Said of Tarsus was a distinguished example of one honored by men. What might not he have accomplished had be clong to his power and insisted upon a cruel course? But, no; he had seen a vision, and organ to worship the living God. His former followers regarded him with surprise. Many a name that has been heaped with obloquy during the owner's alletime is now written in letters of mextinguishable mory. There is no uncertainty with God. The flesh may list, Satun may rage said the world may make, but the One who sits upon the throne of grace laughs at tesse attempts to balls dis will and power. "When the Lord is with us, who can be against us?"

After describing at length Elisba's return to his

against us?"

After describing at length Elisha's return to his people and their disbellet of his story, the preacher asked, Are not we of the present time slso wanting in confidence? Yet we are only truly happy when we accept the whole blessed truth and believe that in accepting Jesus we receive all things needful.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. GOD'S CONSOLING DEW-SERMON BY THE REV. MR. LLOYD.

The Rev. Mr. Lleyd, paster of the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church, preached yesterday to his congregation for the last time prior to taking his loave. for his vacation. This fact, together with the deliclously cool atmosphere of the morning, brought out the good people of the neighborhood in such numbers

core, and grow as the vine; the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon."

Beginning his discourse with a learned and cloquent dissertation upon the nature and purpose of what Castelar calls the "beneficient clouds of consoling dew," that mightly descend upon the thirsty earth, reviving and refre ting every blade of grass and imparting new vigor and perfume to cach flower, the pastor explained how God wished to convey the idea that He would descend upon Israel and cause her to grow as the lift in beauty and gracefulness, at the same time she should apread forth her roots as the cedars of Lebanon, which withstand the storms and tempests of generations. In like manner God would have all His children grow rapidly in the grace and beauty of Christianity and spread forth their roots, taking such a firm hold upon the laith that no tempest, however rude, should be able to shake them from their purpose.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH. COME, FOR ALL THINGS ARE NOW BEADY-

SPRMON BY REV. E. H. PEARCE. At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church yesterday morning a serm.n was preached by the Rev. Eugene H. Pearce, of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. Y. He selected as a text that portion of the twenty-sixth verse of Luke, xiv., which reads-"Come, for all things are now ready." The text, he felt sure, illustrated the scheme of redemption. The plan of redemption was good, so surprisingly good however great the work, it was so simple, when properly understood, that it was wonderfully well adapted to the understanding of all. As it was with the declaration of the text so was it with the parable of the mustard seed; so of the net which was cast into the sea, and so when the fishermen and trade-man gathered arout the Saviour to hear more concerning the peart of great price. Thus it was with Christ's teachings always, whether in the hovel or in the palace; their granueur lay in the vast volume of inestimably valuable thought couched in the palace; their granaeur isy in the vast volume of inestimably valuable thought couched in the simplest of language, But, in consideration of the text be had cited, he left it to be well to give attention to the special indications in the invitation—"Come, for all things are now ready"—to those who, as the preceding verses showed, had refused the first invitation and those who had made excuses. In the decaration made as read the invitation was a pointed expression of the need of the fossies by all, and the call to partake of the least was in entire accordance with other expressions scattered a troughout the record of the S-y-liegs of Christ. They were like the compass to the mariner, enabling him to navigate salely the otherwise unknown and dangerous seas. The fosspels were a guide to men, telling them the way in which they must go in order to reach the harbor of blas hereafter. He then proceeded to show that unless there was in men a desire for and an accomplishment of a union with Corris, through His declared word, there could not be any hope. He then proceeded to consider the analogies to be found in the text in connection with the needs to salvation. He claimed that it appealed to the social nature of man, it invited had to assess And in that connection he would take the case of a man who had become entirely isolated from society. While he continued in the course which and caused his isolation his way grew darker and darker, until he reached the prison house of his life. Other hearts might be gladdened, but no

gladdened, but no sollTary ray of CLADNESS would enter his benighted soul noth he went down forever. But those, however benighted, who sought the Gospes for light found in them the consolution which Gos designed—a consolution beyond all others which had been sought for. Science bad been tried, but it had been sought for. Science bad been tried, but it had eeen found wanting; in fact, there was nothing equal to the Gospels of Jesus Carrist for affording consolution to the afflicted who honestly sought relief. Then, again, there was in the text the other similated of the gratification of nunger—the proposal to supply the nees of the body, which was in similar relief. Then, again, there was in the text the other similitude of the gratification of nunger—the proposal to supply the nece of the body, which was in similitude of the need for providing for the craving of the soul. In the same line of thought was the narrative elsewhere of how the multitude was fed. So, also, was the case of the feeding of the children of Israel with manna. All these were in illustration of the fact that however engrossed in business men might be, however worfully their religion, they, as soon as the need was left for a consolation which they could not find elsewhere, came to God's offering to them and therein found relief. So Israel's children felt when they received the heaven sent manna which they found sustained them in all their troubles. From these illustrations he drew the conclusion that God worked for the cone intion of men with Himself; and he felt that it was true that reconculation with God meant reconculation between one another. There was, he said, a time, a crasts, a cuim nation in the affairs of men—a supreme time at which man rejects or lays hold on God. With the first admonition that he is a sinner and needs his God, he stands on delicate ground, for if he rejects the lesson of the adminition he is aptitogo on until his conscience becomes dealened and declines to authorish the interest of the adminition here came the avitation, "Cone, for all things are now ready." It was the off repeated invitation to come out for God. Without it the best intentions would fail of success, and it was, therefore, of the utmost importance that all who desired happiness here and hereafter should promitly and fully respond to the call—"Come, for all things are now ready."

THE MURRAY TRAGEDY.

INTERVIEW WITH BERDELL IN HIS PRISON AT GOSHEN-HIS STORY OF HIS WRONGS-A WHOLE PAMILY CONSPIRE AGAINST RIM-MONEY, INTRIGUE AND LOVE-HISTORY OF THE QUARREL BEFORE THE SHOOTING AT THE GOSHEN, N. Y., July 23, 1876.

The death of Wisner Murray on Friday morning last afternoon visited Mr. Berdell in his prison apartment, and, while the village was active outside in attending to the luneral procession that followed the remains of Wisner Murray to the grave, heard from him a recital of the series of wrongs he alleges he has been made to suffer for years past. Mr. Berdell is still suffering severely from the lacerating he received on the lace and is obliged to have his face plastered and bandaged. He also complains of pains about the body. Otherwise he was in good health and spirits.

BERDELL'S SIDE OF THE STORY When the reporter had expinined to him the object

f his visit Mr. Berdell went on to say :-"I have been subjected to a most terrible persocution which has ended, sadly enough, in the death of the final scene was simply self-defence; the protection of my own life when it was threatened in the most outrageous manner. Of course you are familiar with the terrible assault made on me and the humiliating circomstances attending it. It is unnecessary for me, therefore, to do more than merely giance at a few of the leading links to the long chain of indignities to which for a number of years I have been subjected. All the occurrences were the result of family intrigues; and with a conspiracy of this sort constantly impending over a man it can easily be imagined what a continued terture his life must have been. In a matter o this sort the outside world can form but little idea of the extent to which a persecution goes or the misery it occasions. There are a thousand petty annoyance which cannot be counted, and which can be only considered under the general head of perpetual trouble.

In 1862 I was MARRIND TO MISS BARNARD and spent the following year travelling in Europe. Our married life continued to be happy until in 1871 Wisner Murray married my wife's sister. From that time to this there has been nothing but annoyance, trouble, and for some time past persecution. A little thing will give you an idea of how I became situated about that time. My wife repeated to me a story she had heard about Wisner Murray having seduced a respectable young lady, and being obliged to go out West or some time until the affair blew over. I paid very for some time until the affair blow over. I paid very little attention to the story, and merely remarked it oughtlessly when she had concluded that if the story was true Wisher Murray was a seducer. My wife told her saster, and her saster, who was not yet married to higher, and her saster, who was not yet married to higher saster, and told not marry. Wisher, as he was a seducer, and told nit that i had said so. Plantly the object of my wife's sister was to

that I had said so. Planely the object of my wife's sister was to incide merray into a markiage, for which she was very anxious; but Wisner felt or pretended to red very sore that I should have so spoken of him. When I made the remark my wife and I were alone in our bedroom. It was nearly four years afterward, some time in January, 1876, that Mr. Murray, Sr., took for that I had made the criticism about Wisner. I had forgotten all about it, never dreaming that my wife would have attached any importance to what I said, or even remembered it. This was the only difference there ever was between Wisner Murray and me, and I am unable to imagine why he should have fet ofterly toward we suphow, for he never pretended to regret the schucton. At all events there was no reason why she should have horne me any personal country. But it was only when the conspiracy was formed to rob me of my property that the entity of all of them appeared unductised."

First roots with his wife.

"Would you state the principal facts in regard to the

"Would you state the principal facts in regard to that matter " " " Barnard, my wife's father, attempted to defraud me out of a large amount of property. I had needed to him about 250 acres of land, of the wave of 550,000, to be used for a special purpose, the deed at my option to be returned to me. Now it

request him to return the deed, and it was here where she joined her father against me. I had finally to obtain the deed by legal process and by the sharpest watching. Several times an imperiect deed was handed to me, the flaws in which my lawyers detected. Finally Wisner Murray prought me the deed in a periect state, boastin: to me that ne did so. It was on account of this difficulty about this money that my wile refused to allow me her room."

OTHER POES.

"Who aided Barnard in retaining that deed?"

"His son, Horace Barnard, of New York who, is a lawyer; Wisner Murray and his wile. Mrs. Parkhurst and my wile. Horace Barnard wrote Wisner Murray a letter at this time, in which he stated that he would ruin my character unless I discontinued the suit against his lather. A. S. Murray, Sr., told me himself that he saw this letter. At this time, too, Wisner Murray was bushly engaged in circulating faise stories about me. When I spoke to his ather about his airange conduct in doint so I ascertained for the first time that he had harbored the animosity against me for years. There was no secret about Mrs. Parkhurst's leelings in this matter, for the old lady planly showed to which side she belonged."

"Was there not some trouble about securities or bonds between you and these people?"

"Yes. In November. 1874, I discovered that near \$100,000 with of securities were answered to restore it. Soon after she placed a portion of these securities in the hatus of Mrs. Parkhurst, who, by guarantee made to me, was to be personally re ponsible for them. They remained with Mrs. Parkhurst unit, in November, 1875, she and my wife ran away, when they were returned to my wife, who put them on record. These securities are toow in kitigation."

"Who composed your household while these troubles were going on?"

"My wife, Mrs Parkhurst, my daughter by my first wife, three sons by Mrs. Berdell, a. d. Mr. Barnard.

"Who composed your household while these troubles were going on?"
"My wie, Mrs. Parkhurst, my daughter by my first wife, three sons by Mrs. Berdell, and Mr. Barnard, My daughter was seventeen years old, and the oldest of the boys was ten and they oungest a baby. My daughter led a most miserable life, Mrs. Berdell having poisoned her mind against me. Barnard resided with me until in October 1 began the suit for the recovery of the deed. After I began the suit my wife refused me her room and continued to do so ever after. With the trouble about the deed and the abstraction of the securities you can magne what a life I had to lead in my bwin house for fully twelve months. Living opposite me was Mrs. Murray, Sr., one of my worst enemies. Her visits to my house during my absence were so frequent that her footsteps made a separate short cut path on the grass in front of it. Wisner, Murray and his wife resided on the corner adjoining the grounds at-

"Did you suspect that they were all plotting against you?"

"I did suspect and knew it, but I thought that with time and great forbearance on my part the machinations would cease and that I shoulh have peace. I bore much in order not to disrupt my tamily. No man wants to have his lamily affairs dragged before the world, especially when he has children who are young. But I hoped against hope, and it only Germ Pront and To worse.

"I might have let the money go and kept my own counsel had harmony been restored, but it was the money they wanted. Mrs. Parkhurst once said to me, jokingly, while she held the securities, 'How do you know, Mr. Herdell, but I might run away and keep the property I have belonging to you?' I said, 'Aunty, I know you better than you know yourself; you could not do such a thing.'" "Was that soon before she and your wife did run

better than you know yoursell; you could not do such a thing."

Was that soon before she and your wife did run away?"

"Some time before. The run away occurred November 2, 1875. The securities abstracted from the sale had been in their possession for about a year; my wife and I had been leading a life of constant anxiety and even misery, never knowing what was to come nixt. My fears were aroused by friends, who warned me of danger, and cantioned me to hold myself ready for self-protection. For months I was in Dally Bread of some Unknown Callayity.

"Many and many a morning lieft my papers with my daughter, giving her some little instructions as to what she should do if anything happened to me. The conspirators were loud in their beasting. One time they would threaten that I was to be 'cotten-egged,' another time that I was to be 'cotten-egged,' privillation of the purpose of hurting me by drawing upon me her husband's revenge. In the cars I was ended to run my the purpose of hurting me by drawing upon me her husband's revenge. In the cars I was entirely pointing their fingers at me and ultering low curses. The foulest epithets were hissed at me—'sconnarel,' 'dirty dog,' 'villati.'—and such like. Both of them would jostle me at the depot whenever they got a chance, and I was subject to a continuous repetition of insuits. Murray invariably came near me, following me up, seemingly trying to provoke me to desperation. This was going on tor about a year, getting worse and wo HIS WIPE LEAVES HIM.

"Had you any idea that part of the conspiracy was that your wife would leave you?"
"Not the slightest. I was served with the divorce papers in New York, and upon my arrival home was told want had happened. I learned that my wife, three children and Mrs. Pa khurst had left. They took property with them of the value of \$30,000. This included some of my choicest paintings, some Roman The death of Wisner Murray on Friday morning last and his burial to-day have given a new excitement to the fate of Robert H. Berdell, now in confinement at the Court House at Goehen awaiting the result of the pending investigation in his case. Your reporter this afternoon visited Mr. Berdell in his prison apartment. being removed my wife, Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. A. S. Murray, Jr., carefully kept away. My daughter was terror stricken when she saw what was going on. She asked my wife 'What will papa say when he comes home to-night?' ans my wife replied, 'He will drop down dead in a bt of apoplexy.''

"Where are your tamily now?"

"My wife, her three children, Mrs. Parkhurst and Barnard, Sr., are residing in a house at the other end of the village. My daughter went to Colorado with my indest son about two weeks ago. I have not seen my three children since they left my house, November 9, 1875."

"Are there suits pending still against Mrs. Parkhurst

three children since they left my house, November 9, 1875."

"Are there suits pending still against Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. Berdell?"

"Yes; against Mrs. Parkhurst for about \$180,000, Mrs. Berdel being included in the suits. I desire to say that I entertain the kindless feeling for A. S. Murray, Sr., with whom I have been acquainted for over twenty years, and who, I feel assuired, had nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy against ime."

NOTHING ABOUT THE SHOOTING.

Mr. Berdell declined answering any questions as to the cowniding at the depot, as the investigation into the case was now going on. He said he was entirely in his counsels' hands at the present hour, and was nawifing to say or do anything that they might not possibly sanction, and they might prefer that he should say nothing about the examination while it was proceeding. Personally he should like to give his statement of the occurrence, which was one of the most cowardly and rascally that could have been made. He expressed himself as grateful for the great sympathy shown him by the people of Goshen and the surrounding country, and had the assurance that no man could have been more careful or caim in all these difficulties than he had been.

FUNERAL OF WISNER MURBAY—A LARGE CROWN

FUNERAL OF WISNER MUBBAY-A LARGE CROWD OF FRIENDS FOLLOWING THE REMAINS-VIL-LAGE GOSSIP ON THE TRAGEDY. GOSHEN, N. Y., July 23, 1876.

The village of Goshen never had such a funeral proession as that which followed the remains of W Murray to the graveyard vesterday afternoon. Fully 3,000 persons were in line after the hearse. The circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Murray were so tragic in their character that curiosity, if not sympathy, drew out the crowds. This little village was, therefore, full of gossip during the day on the strange events which had happened within so short a time. In an apartment in the rear of the Court House was the

events which had happened within so short a time. In an apartment in the rear of the Court. House was the weasing Mr. Berdell, a prisoner, under examination for having killed the man whose funeral was taking place. At the turther end of the village was had divorced wife, with her three children, residing in the same house with her lather and Mrs. Parkhurst, both of whom were prominent characters in the domestic draina which resulted in Murray's death. Berdell's mansion was deserted, and in the opposite house were the grieving parents of the deceased. Almost adjoining was Wisner Murray's late residence. The numbers of people who were to attend the luneral noted these things, for every fact in the Berdell-Murray tragedy went teack to this group of residences. While there was a undant sympathy expressed by the people for Murray's early death, there was but fittle expression of condemnation against. Berdell. A large number of friends of the deceased came here from New York to attend the funeral.

At three o'clock the pastor of St. James' Episcopal church, Rev. W. Detancey Graunts, held a brief tuneral service at the late residence of deceased, after which the casket containing the remains was placed in the hearse and the procession formed. The pall bearers were Messrs. Charies Elliott, Anthony Kipp, C. Stewart, George Denmann, Charies Evereit, William M. Murray, H. Wisner and George Greet. Goshen Lodge of Masons attended in a large body and the village officials also were propent as a mark of respect, the Fire Department appeared in this in full numbers, and then followed the concourse of people. The church edifice was illed with those was deaired to assist at the religious exercises over the remains, while outside a large number awaited the conclusion of the services. Among the friends of the deceased who occupied seals in the church were Mrs. Berdell and her three children. The father, mother, sator and three brothers of deceased were also in the church. The presence of Mrs. Berdell at the funeral caused consider that the courch was well filled, a very unusual thing at this season of the year.

Mr. Lloyd was upon the occasion even more felicities than the season of the post.

For his text he season even more felicities than the season of the interest and the filled at this season of the year.

Mr. Lloyd was upon the occasion even more felicities that usual. For his text he seasoned the fifth asked Barnard for it. He of course promised to relating it several months beyond the necessary time!

Asked Barnard for it. He of course promised to remove the first he interest one which they were mourning. The inscription on the cally death over which they were mourning. The inscription on the collection in the thirty-th Hosea—"I will be as the dow unto israel; he shall grow self about the matter several times, I told my wife to James Cemetery.

THE TURKISH STRUGGLE.

A Plaus ble Tneory Regarding Tchernayeff's Movements.

THE FIGHT AT SAITSCHAR.

Operations of the Montenegrins in Herzegovina.

WHY GREECE DOES NOT MOVE.

LONDON, July 14, 1876. The intelligence from the seat of war is as contradic ory as ever. The movements of General Tchernaveff are still shrouded in obscurity. Nothing has been heard from him for some days past. A very plausible supposition of his movements is given this morning in a special telegram. General Tchernayeff, says this authority, attacked the enemy simultaneously on the Save and the Dring to the porth on the artificia; boundary, and on the Drina toward the south on the Morara and the Timok on the east, all this for the purpose of disguising his scheme of junction with the Montenegrins on the south. It is true if he had succeeded he would have raised all Bosnia and Bulgaria. struck out in the direction of Sophia stantinople to Belgrade. He whould have protected Beigrade on the side of the Danube by the guns of Semendria, and had he been successful on the side of Beljina he would also have guarded the Save. Under these conditions Servia would not have been far off from a victory. It, however, it is positively true, as is persistently affirmed this evening that the Turks have captured Saitschar and are holding it the prospects of the campaign for the Servians are seriously imperilled. Saitschar is strategically

A REAL KEY OF THE POSITION. The Turks command from it at once the Timok to the east, Widdin and Palanka and Nissa, or Nisch, to the south. The capture of Saitschar quite explains all the disquieting rumors respecting Tchernayeff. Without giving himself time to besiege Nisch, which would have required a dangerous expenditure of time, Tchernayeff turned that fortress and pushed toward Sophia, but at Beljina; their unquestionable defeat at Yavor, on the south, and near Schemitza, suddenly stopped his advauce. He remained stationary for some days to see whether the Servians in these two directions would recover from their reverses. It was during this interval that there was no news of him. Unfortunately for him the Turks did not remain idle while he was thus waiting for successes which did not happen. They advanced in force and established themselves at Saltscoar, their corps d'armée at Sophia and Widdin effected a forward movement, and thus not only endangered the Servians' positions but threatened to turn them. It was then that Tchernayeff, to prevent his retreat being out off, made a forced march back, pursued by Osman Pacha and by Abdul Kerim, and harassed and menaced by the Nisch troops. This sit uation appeared dangerous enough, for the Prince's headquarters were moved back to the triangular basis which, in the very centre of Servia itself, protects the Morava and its western branch of the same name. It seems impossible to explain otherwise

THE CONFLICTING REPORTS which have been, and still are, current as to Tchernayelf, his forward movements, his signal defeats and his not less signal victories. He made a bold advance which was stopped by serious defeats on the north and

south, and has made a precipitate and harassed retreat which is not exactly a defeat but resembles it a good

Beigrade is anxiously awaiting Tchernayeff's move ments. His army consists of three divisions, about 40,000 men, and if he does not accomplish anything little may be expected from the other Servian columns. It may be urged that if Tchernayeff has not made any progress neither have his immediate opponents. It is evident, however, that the Turks are acting wisely in delaying an advance from Nisch and trying to retain Tenernayeff in the vicinity of that town, for large reinforcements are daily expected, and when they arrive the Turks will, no doubt, make a vigorous attack on the Servian position on the lower Timok, which, if successiul, will gravely compromise the safety of Tchernayeff. Indeed, the key of the extended semicircular position of the Serviaus is clearly Saitschar. That taken a march on detenceless Belgrade would be compara-

tively easy. The Standard thus summarizes the events on the Timok:-"A Belgrade telegram from one of our special who has at Widdin 12,000 men, was on Wednes day drawn into

AN ATTACK ON SAITSCHAR. held by Leschjanin with one division of say 10,000 men. A severe contest ensued, and, after five hours' fighting the Turks are reported to have abandoned their aftempt. The Servian commander at Saitschar is said to have received large reinforcements, bringing up his force to 30,000 men, but we may doubt their value, for we learn that the third class reserve, consisting of old men, only sent into the field on the last emergency, has been called out. Many of these graybeards have, it is reported, refused to accept the offer to come and be killed. At all events they are utterly without organization, drill and uniform. On the other hand a Vienna telegram of Wednesday informs us that five battalions of Asiatic troops have been landed at Widdin, and we learn from another source that 3,500 Egyptians are on their way to join Osman Pacha at the same place. All this looks as if the plan of the Turks was to collect a large force at Widdin for the purpose of fighting a decisive battle on the Timok and thus turning the Servians left flank, cutting off the Servian centre and taking the Servian right wing in reverse. Of course any great success achieved by Tchern ayeff would baffle this project, and a Berlin telegram of Wednesday announces that a serious engagement, favorable to the Servians, has been fought on the road between Nisch and Sona, but Turkish news makes no mention of such a victory.

Thus matters stand to-day as undecided as a week ago. It is thought no general movement will be made by the Turks until the end of the month. In the mean time the Turkish forces are growing daily larger, while the Servian forces do not increase. The correspondents on the Servian side have much hope for the in surgents. From Constantinople we have no trustwor-

"So far Mttle has been heard from Prince Nikita with his Montenegrins and Herzegovinans since the issue of his well-worded and patriotic proclamation to the latter people. The Prince's army consists of 10,000 Montenegrins, 8,000 Herzegovinans and 3,000 volunteers. A strong detachment of this force remains near Podgovitza, occasionally engaged in skirmishing with the Turks, while the bulk of the Montenegrins are attempting the conquest of Herzegovina. According to the latest accounts a body of 6,000 Montonegries and insurgents have occupied without resistance the heights above Klek, the Adriatic port of Herzegovina. By holding this position the Turks would have been prevented from sending reinforcements and supplies into Herzegovina, even had not the Austrian government closed that port and the whole district lying between the seat of war and the sea. The effect of this is that the transport of Turkish troops and munitions by sea must cease, and the only road remaining to the Turks to the two threatened provinces of Herzegovina Bosnia is that which passes between the Servian frontier and Montenegro, Prince Nikita, with the main body of his army, is said to be advancing with the intention of isolating Mostar. Should be succeed the temporary loss to the Turks of Herzegovina is imminent. These operations, however, are outside the true theatre of war. It is evident there is no cordial co-operation between the

Montenegrins and Servians." Arthur Arnold prints letters in the Daily News to day entitled, "Is England Neutral," saying:-"Little reason for doubt exists that the Austrian and Russian

mitted in the eyes of Europe? It is to-tolerable to hear England hailed everywhere as the particular friend of the Power which reinforces its alien armies from the cruellest savages of Africa and tare is ignorant, to crush out a struggling people's sacred rights. There is no longer any use in denying that, owing to England's stience, such is our posit I wish it could be said that the English fleet is engaged in a merely neutral function, but its presence al Besika Bay is a menace to the Greeks and to Crete. Most disparaging statements ring throughout Christen dom concerning the inaction of the Greeks. The true reason has not been assigned. It is the English fleet which secures Turkey against an uprising in the South. If there is a movement in Thessaly and Epirus it wil have its root in Greece. But that fleet of which Ho bart Pacha boasts is free to occupy the Pirmus at any moment, to sail into the magnificent harbor of Volo, to overawe the coast of Greece and of the provinces which are Greek in sympathy and in the majority of their population because of

THE IRON-CLADS OF ENGLAND,

And is not the British fleet ready to occupy the Pirsens, if, with an insurrection in Crete and elsewhere, Hobart Pacha found the work too heavy for him? The Greeks have no doubt upon this subject. They know by the experience of 1854 that when there is war in Turkey the presence of the British fleet in the Levant is a menace to them, and thus from one end of Turkey to the other our fleet is regarded, not as a neutral power but as an aid to the Turkish squadron, a reserve of force on the side from which the syr pathies of the English people revolt.

"The King of Greece is at present in London. His absence from Athens at this time is much discussed-The Vienna papers think he is waiting to see the result between Turkey and Servia. Greece is playing a wise game, watting until Servia shall have made the way

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

CONVICTION OF THE MURDERERS OF POLICEMAN YOST-ACCUSED MOLLIES ANXIOUS TO TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa . July 23, 1876. The trial of James Carroll, James Boyle, James Rearity and Hugh McGehan for the assassination of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, in September last, was concluded at eleven o'clock last night by the finding of a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" in the case of each defendant. This is the case which was interrupted several months ago by the death of a juror. It has been on for a fortnight and has proved the most important in the criminal annals of the coal region, if not in the State.

TRE PUBLIC INTEREST
in it has been great and undarging, and the trial has been the theme of conversation in all parts of the county. The court room was crowded with people anxious to hear the verdict, a large number of ladies being present. The Court, in view of the applause which greeted the conviction of Thomas Munly two weeks ago, threatened to punish severely any person making any sort of demonstration.

THE VERDICT was received in perfect stience. The prisoners and their wives, who had evidently schooled themselves to present a bold front, never finched; several of them even smiled. Their exhibition of nerve was wonderful. The yerdict is received with underguised satisfaction.

RUMORED CONFESSION.

It is rumored here that witched Lawlor, one of the

Mollies confined in jail and the man who initiated De-tective McParlan into the society, made a confession yearerday to President F. B. Gowan. It is also states: that Jack Kehoe, the county delegate of the Molly Maguires, has also made an offer to tell all he knows, but that his offer has been rejected. Probably there will be a scramble among the prisoners to save their necks at the expense of their associates.

CORNELL'S ARRIVAL HOME.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE WIN-NERS-SPEECHES, BONFIEES, A PROCESSION AND GENERAL HURBAH.

Cornell's victors arrived at Ithaca at nine o'clock last evening by a special train. There had been sufficient arations on a large scale for an ovation on the return of the Saratoga heroes. An immense crowd of people train came in sight almost deafening hurrans were sent up, colossal bondres were lighted and canuon were fired. Hon. J. H. Selkreg had been chosen te make the

Re congratulated the crews upon their remarkable achievements and thanked them most heartily for the honor they had bestowed upon both the city of Ithaca and the State of New York. The procession was then tormed and the line of march taken up toward State street. A special wagon had been elegantly fitted up and decorated with the red and white for the victors.

in which there were the carriage occupied by the speakers, several mounted men, brass bands interspersed at suitable distances, several hundred orothes, hoisted oars, banners and flag, extended a long distance both before and in the rear of the craws. Names ous triumphal arches were erected along the line of ous trianplant across were received along the line of march; nearly every building was brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated with Cornell colors. The streets were nearly as light as day. Chinese lanterns were seen on all sides, and a shower of rockets constantly filled the air. As the crews passed numerous bandkerchiefs were waved to them by fair hands, and ware where of course were Cornelled to the hands, and constantly flied the air. As the crews passed numerous handkerchiefs were waved to them oy lair hands, and everybody of course wore Cornell colors. As the larger crowds of scectators were passed, hurran after hurrar rent the air. The students gave the well known signative to the air. The students gave the well known signative to help the students gave the well known signative only they are capable of giving it. Some of the banners bore very suggestive motions referring to the fresh water college, the hay seed crews and the like One banner had upon one side the words "Cornell's annual parade," and on the other the figure "3" followed by cuts representing three large beats, the words and cuts being in red and the background in white. At the city park speeches were made by Hon. W. L. Bost wick. Hon. S. D. Haniday and Dr. Potter. The procession then marched up the hill to "THE UNIVERSITY," where, after another fine display of freworks and a salute of fifty guns, Presid in White was called out to make a speech, everybody well knowing that he was filled to overflowing with words of rejoicing. He gave the crews a most hearty welcome on behalf of the university and its stude its. Last year, he said, there was a small possibility of the victories having occurred by chance. Now nothing of the kind could be claimed. He expressed his strong belief in the value of athletic sports, and thought they were far from being unessential to the best college elecation. He found the cause of Cornell's numerous victories in the personat vigor and aspiration developed by the young university itself.

self.

AT SAGE COLLEGE
short speeches were made by Professors Boyesen,
Crane and Shackford, Professor Crane presenting the
winners with wreaths. The crews were then invited to
Sage College, where refreshments awaited them, and
the procession dispersed. Mos who have lived in this
city for years pronounce this to be the grandest display
of the kind ever made in Ithaca.

THE BRITISH OARSMEN.

THEY LEAVE FOR THE SCHUTLKILL THIS AFTER-

The gentlemen comprising the First Trinity College rowing crew are making the most of their brief stay in New York. Yesterday morning they attended service in Trinity chapel. In the afternoon they took carriages for Hariem, accompanied by Mr. Craft and

Mr. Taylor, of the Argonauta Rowing Association; Captain Thompson, of the steamship Britannic, and Capisin i hompson, of the steamship Britannic, and Dr. Bray, chairman of the Philadelphia Regatta Reception Committee. A six-oared barge was waiting at Harlem, and the party made a tour of the boat houses in that locality. Fourteen different houses were visited altogether, and at each of them a kindly welcome was tendered. The Cambridge gentlemen took a particular interest in examining the boats and several barges elicited their unqualified admiration. Boats constructed of paper were an entire novelty to them. The party returned at nightiall, after spending a pleasant atternoon. In the evening they visited Gilmore's Concert Garden. Commodors Ferguson, of the Schuylkill Navy, who had been expected yesterday, did not arrive. He telegraphed, however, that he would leave Cape May last night, and may be expected in town this morning. The Cambridge party will leave this alternoon for Philadelphia, accompanied by Dr. Bray and Commodors Ferguson. They will be the first visiting club to go into training upon the Schuylkill. The suggestion of a Saratoga intercollegiate race, preceding the Centennial regatta, though not received unfavorably by the Trinity crew, is quite impracticable, on account of the brief time at their disposal. These four, though rowing at different times in the same crews, have never practised together as they will row in Philadelphia. Two or three weeks' training, therefore, will be necessary. Dr. Bray, chairman of the Philadelphia Regatts

THE BRAZILIAN CORVETTE.

The Brazilian corrette Nietheroy, which was to have sailed on Saturday evening with the United States mails for Brazil, and which closed at four P. M., will Emperors understand one another. Russia pronounces the same survival movement parameters, and Austria's course must be watched with suspicion. Both Russia and Austria desire to see Servia humbled rather than victorious. They are resolved to let the war go on. But how does England stand com-